DMITRIYEVA, K.V.

Function of external respiration at a late date following pneumonectomy. Akt. vop. tub. no.2:223-232 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

DMITRIYEVA, L., vrach

In a bacteriological source of contamination. Voen. znan. 39 no.7:34-36 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Bacteriological warfare)

DMITRIYEVA, L. A.

Cand Vet Sci - (diss) "Comparative study of the immunobiological properties of specific serums dried with hot air from the powdered state, and in vacuum from a frozen state." Omsk, 1961. 16 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture RSFSR, Omsk Veterinary Inst); 120 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 234)

DMITRIYEVA, L.A.

VINOKUROVA, M.D., rabotnik pavil'ona,; GALKINA, A.G., rabotnik pavil'ona,; GITIS, Ya.Ye., rabotnik pavil'ona,; DERGACHEVA, V.I., rabotnik pavil'ona; ZAK, R.G., rabotnik pavil'ona,; RAKSHA, N.A., rabotnik pavil'ona,; SALOY, Ye.A., rabotnik pavil'ona,; TARAKANOV, G.N., rabotnik pavil'ona,; TOMASHUK, F.A., otv. red.; DMITRIYEVA, L.A., red.; LUKINA, L Ye., tekhn. red.

[Far East] Dal'nii Vostok. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1958. 109 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Soviet Far East--Agriculture)

STEKLOV, Vladimir Yur'yevich; DMITRIYEVA, L.A., red.; POPOV, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Electrification of U.S.S.R. during the period of large-scale development of communism] Elektrifikatsiia SSSR v period razvernutogo stroitel'stva kommunizma. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1959. 132 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Electrification)

KHOLSHCHEVNIKOV, K.V.. Prinimali uchastiye: FAVORSKIY, O.N., kand.tekhn. nauk; DMITRIYEVA, L.A., inzh.; AGAPOVA, N.I., inzh.. GRIGORASH, K.I., izdat.red.; ORESHKINA, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Some problems in the theory and design of turbojet engines] Nekotorye voprosy teorii i rascheta TRD. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obor.promyshl., 1960. 116 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Airplanes--Turbojet engines)

POLOVENKO, Ivan Savvich; DMITRIYEVA, L.A., red.; KLYUCHEVA, T.D., tekhn.red.

[How to get an abundance of cheap fodder] Kak sozdaetsia obilie deshevykh kormov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1961. 53 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Feeds)

YURASOVA, Mariya Kliment'yevna; DMITRIYEVA, L.A., red.; ROZEN, E.A., tekhn. red.

[On the shores of the Irtysh River] Na beregakh Irtysha. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1959. 142 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Irtysh Valley--Cities and towns)

MITROKHIN, Mikhail Alekseyevich; IVIN, Ivan Andreyevich; VASIL'YEV, V.N., red.; DMITRIYEVA, L.A., red.; KLYUCHEVA, T.D., tekhn. red.

[Worknorms and wages on collective and state farms] Normirovanie i oplata truda v kolkhozakh i sovkhozakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1960. 33 p. (Dlia slushatelei sel'skikh nachal'nykh ekonomicheskikh shkol i kruzhkov; tema 5) (MIRA 15:1)

(Agricultural wages)

KSENZ, Ivan Pavlovich; DMITRIYEVA, L.A., red.; MARAKASOVA, L.P., tekhn.red.

[Advanced farming practices produce high crop yields]
Peredovaia agrotekhnika - vysokie urozhai. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1961. 31 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Glavnyy agronom opytno-pokazatel'nogo khozyaystva "Petrovskiy" Lipetskoy oblasti (for Ksenz).
(Lipetsk Province--Crop yields)

YUSHCHENKO, Lev Andreyevich; DMITRIYEVA, L.A., red.; KLYUCHEVA, T.D., tekhn. red.

["The road"] Doroga. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1961. 68 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Siberia—Railroads)

TULUNIN, Boleslav Nikolayevich; DMITRIYEVA, L.A., red.; YELAGIN, A.S., tekhn. red.

[The A B C of feed units] Azbuka kormovykh edinits. Moskva, Sovetskaia Rossiia, 1962. 124 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Feeds)

NALIVAYKO, G.A.; KIRYUKHIN, A.M., inzh.; ABRAMOV, F.G., kand. sel'-khoz. nauk; KRALIN, P.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; DMITRIYEVA, L.A., red.; AVDEYEVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Use land efficiently] Po khoziaiski ispol'zovat' zemliu. Moskva, Sovetskaia Rossiia, 1962. 220 p. (Truzhenikam sela ob intensivnoi sisteme zemledeliia, no.1) (MIRA 16:8)

1. Direktor Altayskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Nalivayko).
(Agriculture)

MITROKHIN, Mikhail Alekseyevich; TASHCHEV, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich; DMITRIYEVA, L.A., red.; YELAGIN, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Discussions on state farm production] Besedy o sovkhoznom proizvodstve. Moskva, Sovetskaia Rossiia, 1962. 316 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(State farms--Management)

ZUBKOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich; DMITRIYEVA, L.A., red.

[Characteristics of the distribution of industrial enterprises in the R.S.F.S.R. during the building of communism] Osobennosti razmeshcheniia promyshlennosti RSFSR v period postroeniia kommunizma. Moskva, Sovetskaia Rossiia, 1964. 159 p. (MIRA 17:5)

DMITRIYEVA, L.A.; TROFIMOV, F.A.

Quantitative determining of the oil content of nylon fibers.
Khim. volok. no.2:62-63 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. VNIISV.

DMITRIYEVA, L.G.

AUTHOR: Dmitriyeva, L.G., Engineer 28-58-2-32/41

TITLE: The Principles of Normalization-Control of Drawings and Technical Documents (Osnovy normalizatsionnogo kontrolya chertezhey i tekhnicheskoy dokumentatsii)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 77-78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Normalization-control introduced in Soviet industry consists of checking the drawings and other technical documents for the use of standardized parts and components of machines. The article treats the practical organization of this control at designing bureaus of plants, and describes how it must be organized. It is pointed out that the normalization-control group of a plant must employ skilled engineers who are well acquainted with designing, and these engineers must be subordinated directly to the chief engineer of the plant and be administratively independent of any departments they are checking. The VNII of the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring devices has started working out a standard for the organization of normalization-control.

ASSOCIATION: VNII Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov(VNII of the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring devices)

Card 1/1 1. Technical standards 2. Drafting-Standards 3. Standardization-USSR

VINOGRADOV, A. V.; DMITRIYEVA, L. I.

Changes in cardiac output and general peripheral resistance following obstruction of the coronary artery. Biūl. eksp. biol. i med. 50 no.7:27-33 Jl '60.

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki I Moskovskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova i kafedry klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziologii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.
(HEART) (BLOOD PRESSURE)
(CORONARY VESSELS--DISEASES)

MUKHINA, Ye.G.; DMITRIYEVA, L.I.; PERENKOVA, G.P.

Agrometeorological conditions for growing mazzard cherries in the Ukraine. Trudy OGMI no.25:3-11 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Ukraine--Cherry) (Crops and climate)

DMITRIYEVA, L. N., gornyy inzh.

Experience of ventilation in deep and hot gold mines of South Africa and India and possibilities for applying it to other mining areas by Hans Burkhard Dietterle. Gor. zhur. no.10:80 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(India—Mine ventilation)
(South Africa, Republic of—Mine ventilation)
(Dietterle, Hans Burkhard)

S/828/62/000/000/001/017
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Kaplan, G.Ye., Yagodin, G.A., Moiseyev, S.D., Dmitriyeva, L.P., Mostovaya, O.A., Chekmarev, A.M., Sevost'yanova, E.N., Udovenko, V.F.

TITLE: The separation of zirconium and hafnium by means of organophosphorous compounds, amines and other extraction agents

SOURCE: Razdeleniye blizkikh po svoystvam redkikh metallov. Mezhvuz. konfer. po metodam razdel. blizkikh po svoyst. red. metallov. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1962, 28-41

TEXT: Although large separation coefficients can be obtained by the use of mixed nitric and hydrochloric acids the process is not favoured because of corrosion difficulties and the large quantity of acids required. The results of experiments on the extraction of these elements from a sulphuric acid medium in the presence of different extraction agents is therefore examined. It is shown that diisoamyl-ether-methylphosphonium acid $(i\,C_5H_{11}O)_2POCH_3$ (DAMPA) is a more powerful complex forming agent than

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tributylphosphate (TBP). The separation and distribution coefficients for Zr and Hf are 24.6 and 3.2 respectively when using 10% DAMPA in H_2SO_4 solution in the presence of thio-cyanic acid, while for 40% TBP in the same medium the corresponding coefficients are 21.6 and 2.6. An increase in the concentration of TBP is undesirable as it leads to increased viscosity and a large loss of extraction agent. It should be noted however that the re-extraction of DAMPA is more difficult than for TBP. Diphenylphosphoric acid extracts Zr and Hf from H_2SO_4 solution with a separation coefficient 3 to 10. Other extraction agents of this type are also tested. Tests are also made on the use of tri-n-octylamine and in this case as the concentration of H_2SO_4 is increased the separation coefficient for Zr and Hf passes through a maximum value of 12 at about 1 normal H_2SO_4 and then falls to a steady value of about 10 for further increase in the H_2SO_4 concentration. Details are given of the constitution of the organic and aqueous phases and the effect of acidity on the separation coefficient. There are 11 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/2

S/830/62/000/001/005/012
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Kaplan, G.Ye., Moiseyev, Ye.D., Dmitriyeva, L.P. and Kostochkina, S.A.

TITLE: Separation of zirconium and hafnium by [solvent] extraction

SOURCE: Ekstraktsiya; teoriya, primeneniye, apparatura. Ed. by A. P. Zefirov and M. N. Senyavin. Moscow. Gosatomizdat, 1962. 117 - 123

TEXT: The first part of the paper is concerned with the application of tributyl phosphate as a reagent in a solvent-extraction process used for selective recovery of hafnium and zirconium from Zr-rich solutions. Various standard methods of decomposition of zirconia concentrates are reviewed and the most convenient ways of converting the composition products to solutions suitable for processing by solvent extraction are discussed. It is shown that the main difficulties associated with the application of tributyl phosphate for separating Hf and Zr are associated with difficulties encountered in the preparation of nitric-acid solutions free from silicon, fluorine and sulphate

Card 1/4

ions. The only original experimental evidence quoted in this connection relates to the effect of fluorine on the extraction of Zr from nitric-acid solutions: it is shown that in the case of solutions obtained from fluorine compounds of Zr and Hf, solvent extraction can be effectively used only if the fluorine/zirconium molar content ratio does not exceed unity. The use of organic agents such as diethyl ester, methyl isobutyl ketone, etc. for separating Hf from Cr in H_2SO_4 solutions is briefly discussed; the main shortcoming of this method is the difficulty in re-generating ammonia thiocyanate. Since liquid ionic-exchange reagents can also be used for extraction from H_2SO_4 solutions and since data on the separation of Hf and Zr by this method are scarce, a series of experiments were conducted in which 5% xylol solutions of several cationic reagents were used to extract Hf and Zr from a 2N H_2SO_4 solution with 20 g/l. Zr. The results are reproduced in Table 1. The disadvantage of this method is a tendency to the formation of emulsions and insoluble residues. The last paragraphs of the paper describe experiments in which the possibility of using amines for extraction of Zr from H_2SO_4

Separation of ....

solutions was studied. A xylol solution of tri-octylamine was used for this purpose. Recovery of Zr in the organic phase depended on both acidity of the solution and concentration of the amine in its solvent. When a 20% solution of amine was used in a 2N H_2SO_4 solution, the distribution coefficient in respect of Zr was 1.4, the corresponding figure for an 0.7N solution being 5.5. The distribution coefficients attained with a 10% solution of amine, used for treating 0.7N, 2N and 4N H_2SO_4 solutions were, respectively, 0.67, 0.42 and 0.31. It is concluded that application of amines and phosphoric acid esters offer a possible method of separating Hf and Zr in H_2SO_4 solutions.
There are 4 figures and 1 table.

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Separation of ....

Table 1:

Extraction characteristics of some organic phosphorus-base acids with cation-exchange properties

Extracting agent	D_{Hf}	D_{Zr}
$(C_6H_{13}O)_2POOH$	0.22	0.02
$(C_7H_{15}O)_2POOH$	0.35	0.03
$(C_8H_{17}O)_2POOH$	0.21	0.03

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L 17432-63 EPF(n)-2/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/SSD Pu-4 WW/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3004353 S/0078/63/008/008/1973/1979

AUTHORS: Yagodin, G. A.; Kaplan, G. Ye.; Mostovaya, O. A.; Moiseyev, S. D.; Dmitriyeva, L. P. 68

TITLE: Effect of fluoride and chloride ions upon the extraction of zirconium and hafnium from nitrate solutions 21

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 8, 1963, 1973-1979

TOPIC TAGS: fluoride ion, chloride ion, zirconium, hafnium, nitrate solution, methyl phosphinic acid, tributyl phosphate

ABSTRACT: Authors studied the extraction of zirconium and hafnium from nitric acid solutions in the presence of fluoride and chloride ions. Zirconium concentration was determined gravimetrically. Hafnium concentration was determined radiometrically with Beta-radiation. The solvents used as extractants were tributylphosphate and di-iso-amyl ether of methyl phosphinic acid. It was shown that the addition of fluoride to a certain concentration increases the transfer of metal into the organic phase and then decreases it. It was also shown that ZrF^{3+} complex extracts best in the Zr : F : NO_3 ratio of 1 : 1 : 1. When extract-

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ACCESSION NR: AP3004353

ing zirconium oxychloride from the saturated solutions in HCl with tributylphosphate and di-iso-amyl ether of methyl phosphinic acid the ratio of the extracted composition is Zr : Cl = 1 : 2. Extraction from mixed nitric-hydrochloric acid solutions is better than in the case of individual nitric or hydrochloric acid solutions. An analysis of the organic phase was performed to determine the composition of zirconium, chloride, nitrogen and hydrogen. The ratio between zirconium and the anions was 1 : 2. Apparently this is partially explained by the hydrolysis of zirconium at a low acid concentration (less than 4 N) in the organic phase. The hydrolyzed zirconium is in the form $ZrO(NO_3)_2$. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28May62 DATE ACQ: 21Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

DMITRIYEVA, L.P.; KORIN, M.M.

Magnetic properties of the blood plasma and cerebrospinal fluid in some nervous system diseases. Biofizika 10 no.6: 1100-1101 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut fiziko-organicheskoy khimii AN Belorusskoy SSR, Minsk, i Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nevrologii, neyrokhirurgii i fizioterapii, Minsk. Submitted December 14, 1964.

V'YUKHINA, A.S.; DMITRIYEVA, L.P.

Efficiency of the complete processing of red muds in rotary kilns. TSvet.met. 38 no.10:49-52 O '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

DMITRIYEVA, L.V.; MOSKALEV, V.V.

Calculating the second moment of the nuclear magnetic resonance line in isotropic molecular rotation. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.8: 2230-2231 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation)
(Molecular rotation)

DMITRIYEVA, L.V.

Geographical and ethnographical materials in Turkic languages at the Institute of the Peoples of Asia attached to the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Strany i nar. Vost. no.3: 189-197 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

L 13776-65 EWT(1)/FCC Pa-4 AEDC(a)/AFETR GW
ACCESSION NR: AT4047620 S/2531/64/000/164/0077/0083

AUTHOR: Dmitriyeva, L. V.; Solov'yeva, L. D.

TITLE: Conjugate character of the sign of air pressure and temperature anomalies in the territory of the SSSR

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 164, 1964. Obshchaya i sinopticheskaya klimatologiya (General and synoptic climatology), 77-83

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric temperature, atmospheric pressure, climatology, weather forecasting, long-range weather forecasting

ABSTRACT: By the conjugate character of the sign of air pressure and temperature anomalies, the authors mean the coincidence of particular signs of the mean monthly air pressure and temperature anomalies. The initial data were records of deviations of mean monthly air pressure and temperature for individual years from their mean long-term values. These data were computed for compilation of charts of the distribution of anomalies of these elements for the northern hemisphere. In this paper, the authors have used data on the anomalies of these elements for 125 stations for the period 1891-1950. The stations were more or less uniformly distributed over the area. For each station,

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ACCESSION NR: AT4047620

the authors compiled a table for these years and for all the months for which air pressure and temperature anomalies were observed. Probabilities of combinations of coincidence or noncoincidence of signs of anomalies were plotted on a chart. A total of 48 charts were compiled. This study was confined to the SSSR; since certain areas were omitted due to lack of observational data, the charts must be regarded as schematic. Since 48 charts could not be published, the authors illustrate their findings with 2 charts for individual months of each season (Figures 1 and 2 of the Enclosure). The presented charts are discussed and the importance of such an analysis in long-range weather forecasting is pointed out.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

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L 13776-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4047620

ENCLOSURE: 01

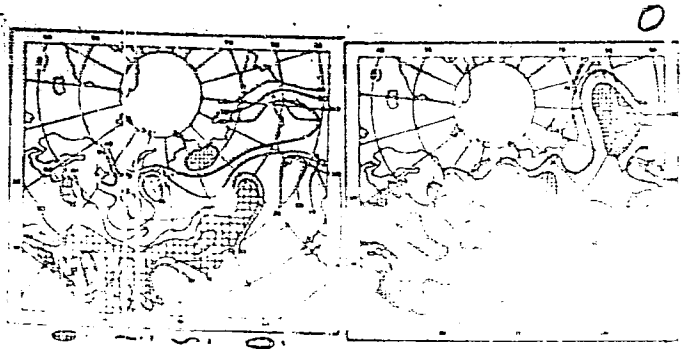

Fig. 1. Probability of combination of different signs of air pressure and air temperature anomalies (%). Winter. a — probability of negative temperature anomalies with positive pressure anomalies (January [illegible] probability of positive temperature anomalies [illegible] or less of negative air temperature anomalies; 2 — probability of 60% of negative or 30% of positive air temperature anomalies; 3 — probability of 50% positive or 40% of negative air temperature anomalies; 4 — probability of 70% or more negative or 30% or less positive air temperature anomalies.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4047620

ENCLOSURE: 02

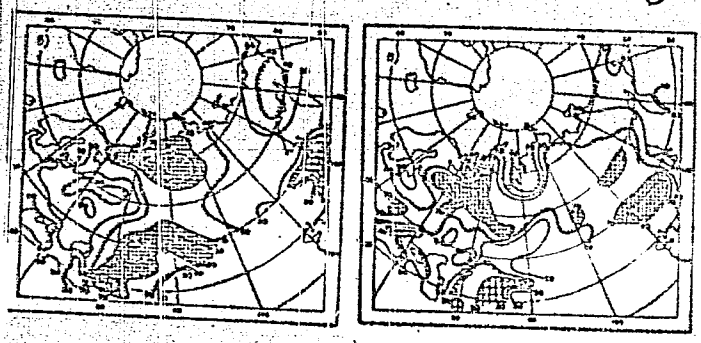

Fig. 2. Probability of combination of different signs of air pressure and temperature anomalies (%). Spring, a — probability of positive temperature anomalies with positive pressure anomalies (April); b — probability of positive temperature anomalies with negative pressure anomalies (April). Other notations see Fig. 1.

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DMITRIYEVA, L.V.; SOLOV'YEVA, L.D.

Interrelation between the sign of pressure anomalies and the air temperature on the territory of the U.S.S.R. Trudy GGO no.164:77-83 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

DMITRIYEVA, L.V.; IOFFE, V.A.; PATRINA, I.B.

Relation between the electroconductivity and state of V^{4+} ions in V_2O_5 crystals. Fiz. tver. tela 7 no.9:2754-2758 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut khimii silikatov imeni I.V.Grebenshchikova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

DMITRIYEVA, L. V.

DMITRIYEVA, L. V. - laborant i, KELLER, I. M. - kand. tekhn. nauk, SMOLYAKOVA, Z. A. - inzh., CHERTKOVA, A. N. - laborant, TROLLE, G. A. - laborant

Respublikanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mestnykh stroitel'nykh materialov (ROSNIIMS)

Razrabotka Metodiki Bybora Optimal'nogo Rezhima Sushkikirpicha Page 103

SO: Collection of Annotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction, Completed in 1950, Moscow, 1951

DMITRI'YEVA, L. V.

CHERKINSKIY, S.N.; MATS, L.I.; ROSSOVSKAYA, V.S.; GEL'BERGER, M.S.; DMITRI'YEVA, L.V.

Effectiveness of water purification by ultraviolet irradiation at an experimental industrial center of the Academy of Municipal Economics. Gig. sanit., Moskva no.10:8-14 Oct 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Of Scientific-Research Sanitary Institute imeni Erisman.

DMITRIYEVA, L.V.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Food industry, I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6621

Author: Mayboroda, N. I., Kalinovskaya, V. K., Dmitriyeva, L. V., Vospennikova, A. V., Isayeva, A. V., Durakova, G. N.

Institution: Moscow Technological Institute of Meat and Dairy Industry

Title: Preparation of Dietary Products from Milk with an Increased Content of Dry Residue

Original Publication: Sb. stud. rabot Mosk. tekhnol. in-t myas. i moloch. prom-sti, 1956, No 4, 27-32

Abstract: Concentration of dry residue of milk can be increased, for the preparation of acidulous milk products, by a preliminary partial concentration or by addition to the natural milk of dried milk. Rapid increase of acidity and a more definite taste of the product were attained with a concentration of dry residue equal to 12-13% in the case of fat-free products, and of 14-15 and 18%, respectively, in the

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Food industry, I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6621

Abstract: case of reduced-fat and whole-fat products. Use of a Bulgarian bacillus inoculum imparts a pleasant, sharp taste to the product, similar to that of yoghurt, and yields a product of delicately soft consistency when dry milk is used. Inoculum of mixed cultures (25% acidophilic bacillus and 75% Bulgarian bacillus) impart to the product a slight viscosity while preserving the sharp taste. Addition of 7% of beet sugar renders the sharp taste milder and reduces the aftertaste of salts and dry milk.

Card 2/2

DMITRIYEVA, L.V.

Changes in the water-retaining capacity of the alfalfa of Tien Shan in cultivation. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.31:39-44 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.
(Moscow Province--Alfalfa) (Plants--Transpiration)

DMITRIYEVA, L.V.

Changes in the anatomical structure of leaves in the Tien Shan alfalfa in cultivation. Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.33:66-73 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Tien Shan--Alfalfa) (Leaves--Anatomy)
(Acclimatization (Plants))

DMITRIYEVA, L.V.

Comparative study of the intensiveness of transpiration in the Tien Shan alfalfa during acclimatization. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no. 38:63-68 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.
(Alfalfa) (Plants—Transpiration)

DMITRIYEVA, L.V.

Turkish medical manuscripts in the collection of the Institute of the Peoples of Asia of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Strany i nar. Vost. no.2:251-257 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Moscow--Manuscripts, Turkish) (Turkey--Medicine)

DMITRIYEVA, L.V.

Changes in the productivity of Tien Shan alfalfa under mesophilic conditions. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.42:76-78 '61. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.

DMITRIYEVA, L.V.

Characteristics of water deficiency in leaves of the Tien Shan alfalfa in cultivation. Trudy Glav. bot. sada 9:150-159 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Alfalfa—Water requirements) (Plant introduction)

L 9256-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(d) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/GG

ACC NR: AP5022718 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/009/2754/2758

44,55 44,55 44,55

AUTHOR: Dmitriyeva, L. V.; Ioffe, V. A.; Patrina, I. B.

44,55

ORG: Institute of Silicate Chemistry im. I. V. Grebenshchikov AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut khimii silikatov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Relationship between electrical conductivity and the state of V^{4+} ions in V_2O_5 crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 9, 1965, 2754-2758

TOPIC TAGS: vanadium pentoxide, single crystal, EPR spectrum

21,44,55

27 47 21,44,55

ABSTRACT: The authors study electrical conductivity and electron paramagnetic resonance spectra in single crystals of V_2O_5 with an admixture of 0.1% MoO_3, and quadrupole splitting in nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of V^{51} in V_2O_5 single crystals. The methods and equipment used for preparation of the specimens and carrying out the experiments are described in detail. Electron paramagnetic resonance spectra are given for the tetravalent vanadium ion in a pure single crystal and in a crystal with an impurity of MoO_3. The experimental data show that V^{4+} ions may be present in single crystals of V_2O_5 in two energy states. Electron paramagnetic resonance data show that both V^{4+} ions as well as the Fe^{3+} ion are in an octahedral field with a strong axial component along axis *b*. An ion model is proposed for this type of struc-

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L 9256-66

ACC NR: AP5022718

ture. Tetravalent vanadium ions of only one type take part in current transfer. A comparison of electron paramagnetic resonance spectra for both types of vanadium ions and trivalent iron ions with nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of V^{51} at normal lattice sites is used for more precise determination of the state of current carriers in V_2O_5. Apparently only those electrons which interact with at least two vanadium nuclei take part in current transfer in vanadic oxide, i. e. they are localized not at one, but at at least two lattice points. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 08Apr65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 pw

ACC NR: AT6036611 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0253/0253

AUTHOR: Lobedeva, Ye. V.; Dmitriyeva, L. V.; Malinovskiy, A. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A conveyor system in the higher plant ecosystem link [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 253

TOPIC TAGS: life support system, closed ecological system, plant physiology, aeroponics, space nutrition, space food

ABSTRACT:
In developing a higher-plant link for a closed ecological system, the main requirement is the assurance of a constant supply of vegetable food, oxygen, and water to man. This problem can be solved by the creation of a conveyor system of growing plants of different ages.

Depending on the cultivation method adopted (aeroponics or hydroponics), the conveyor system is based on the principle of movable nests for fixing the plants or on a stationary planting without changing the distance between plants while they grow. In the first system (aeroponics) an

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6036611

illuminated seeding area is used more effectively than in the second system (hydroponics).

Experiments with the conveyor system using hydroponics have indicated that it is possible to obtain a continuous supply of fresh vegetables in amounts required by daily rations, that the nutritional value of vegetables obtained in a conveyor system corresponds to requirements as far as vitamin content is concerned, and that it is possible to greatly increase the productivity of plants in a conveyor system by regulating the basic parameters of the ecological complex (temperature, humidity, illumination, and root and aerial feeding).

[N. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

20-114-3-51/60

AUTHORS: Kotel'nikov, D. D., Radyushkina, T. T., Dmitriyeva, L. Ya.

TITLE: Clayey Minerals in the Callovian Deposits of the Sarata Exploratory Well (Glinistyye mineraly v otlozheniyakh kelloveyskogo vozrasta Saratskoy opornoy skvazhiny)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 3, pp. 637-640 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As was determined in 1946 by deep drillings in the Moldavian area, the Jurassic sediments of this region are widely distributed and in places they reach a thickness of over 3000 m. The materials obtained during these drillings made it possible to work out a more precise picture of the tectonic structure, to elaborate on the stratigraphic features, and to characterize the lithographic composition. The clay deposits, however, have not been described at all from a mineralogical point of view. The paper under review proposes to close this gap in the scientific research work dealing with the above area. The clayey mass of the Callovian age in the Sarata well is situated, with a large stratigraphic interruption, on an eroded surface of the Upper Silurian sediments. Their lower limit is drawn along the sharp change in the lithographical

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Clayey Minerals in the Callovian Deposits of the Sarata Exploratory Well

composition of the minerals: between the dark-grey microgranular dolomite weakly clayey calcites, on the one hand, and the dark-grey calcareous (in alternating layers) Callovian clays, on the other hand. As usually assumed, the upper limit runs along the sharp boundary between the dark-grey solid viscous clays, and the dark-grey clayey-calcareous rocks of the Oxford-Kimeridge epoch, which is full of ferriferous oolites and large pelecypoda shells. According to the composition of the clay minerals, the Callovian mass is divided here into two packages of layers of unequal thickness: the lower 973 m to 944 m (thickness 29 m), and the upper from 944 m to 879,24 m (thickness 64,76 m). The mountain elevations of the Dobrudja probably served as sources of abrasion. The formation of the Callovian clay mass took place as result of the sedimentation of finely clastic material in a basin, which - in spite of sporadic elevations - was gradually deepened during the course of the entire Callovian epoch. In connection herewith, the source of abrasion was gradually eliminated, and there took place in the basin an accumulation of more and more dispersed and, towards the end of the Callovian epoch, even chemically considerably transformed material. There are 1 figure and 7 references, all of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

20-114-3-51/60

Clayey Minerals in the Callovian Deposits of the Sarata Exploratory Well

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institut for Geological Survey of Petroleum (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut)

PRESENTED: November 26, 1956, by N. M. Strakhov, Member of the Academy

SUBMITTED: November 26, 1956

Card 3/3

IL'INA, N.S., kand.geologo-mineralog.nauk; YELINA, L.M.; RYZHOVA, A.A.; BUZINOVA, V.M.; DMITRIYEVA, L.Ya.; GIMPELEVICH, E.D.; GALAKTIONOVA, N.M.; IL'INSKAYA, V.V.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.S.; KARASEV, M.S.; BAKIROV, A.A., red.; VEBER, V.V., red.; DANOV, A.V., red.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh., red.; MAKSIMOV, S.P., red.; POZNYSH, M.A., red.; SAIDOV, M.N., red.; SEMIKHATOVA, S.V., red.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M., red.; UL'YANOV, A.V., red. [deceased]; KHALTURIN, D.S., red.; SHABAYEVA, Ye.V., red.; CHIZHOV, A.A., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Coal deposits of the central provinces of the Russian Platform] Kamennougol'nye otlozheniia tsentral'nykh oblastei Russkoi platformy. Pod red. N.S.Il'inoi. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 209 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Russian Platform--Coal geology)

YELINA, L.M.; DMITRIYEVA, L. Ya.

Stratigraphy and lithology of middle and upper Carboniferous sediments in the Shikhovo-Chepetskiye wells 1 and 2. Trudy VNIGNI no.20:73-87 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Vyatka Uval--Geology, Stratigraphic)

DMITRIYEVA, M.A., inzh.

Improving workers qualifications. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 5 no.11:44 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii Kungurskogo kozhevenno-obuvnogo kombinata.

DMITRIYEVA, M. A.

"O nekotorykh faktorakh, vliyayushchikh na propusknuyu sposobnost' cheloveka-operatova."

report submitted for 15th Intl Cong, Intl Assn of Applied Psychology, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, 2-8 Aug 1964.

Leningradskiy universitet.

33800
S/137/62/000/001/050/237
A060/A101

1.1600 1521

AUTHOR: Fedorchenko, I. M., Dmitriyeva, M. A.

TITLE: Investigation of certain properties of nickel aluminide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 37, abstract 1G280 ("Poroshk. metallurgiya", 1961, no. 3, 47 - 52 [English summary])

TEXT: Nickel aluminide was prepared by smelting in a high-frequency induction furnace in an argon atmosphere and by heating with currents induced directly in the charge without an intermediary heater. A special set-up has made it possible to carry out the founding of ingots after the smelting down of the charge. Up to 1,100°C the specimens of cast aluminum were practically not oxidized at all. It is noted that homogenizing annealing raises the scale resistance of the specimens. Measurement of hot-hardness at 800 - 1,100°C has shown that the highest hardness is demonstrated by specimens hot-pressed in air. Deviation from the stoichiometric composition leads to a drop in the hot-hardness, particularly in the case of an increase in the Ni content. The effect of the tempering duration upon the hot-hardness was also investigated.

A. Andriyevskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

FEDORCHENKO, I.M.; FILATOVA, N.A.; SLEPTSOVA, N.P.; DMITRIYEVA, M.A.; YERMOLIN, Yu.N.; VOYNITSKIY, A.I.; KISELEV, V.P.

Purification of sodium melts in ceramic metal filters. Porosh. met. no.4:98-102 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN UkrSSR.
(Metal powder products) (Filters and filtration)

S/226/62/000/002/006/010
I003/1203

AUTHOR: Andriyevskiy, R. A. and Dmitriyeva, M. A.

TITLE: Iron–copper metal powder filters

PERIODICAL: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 66–73

TEXT: The investigation was carried out because of the great demand for filters for crude oil, diesel fuels and lubricants. Phosphor, nickel and copper were added, but the results obtained indicate that the best permeability is attained with compositions of Fe + 10% Cu added as ($CuCl_2$) sintered in an atmosphere of hydrogen chloride. The optimum temperature for sintering iron–copper filters is 1100–1150°C. The authors have no knowledge of any thorough method of improving the poor corrosion resistance of iron–copper powder filters apart from either treatment in nitrate baths or oxidation by heating them to 300–400°C exposed to the atmosphere and quenching in oil. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR (Institute of Powder Metallurtgy and Special Alloys AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1961

Card 1/1

FEDORCHENKO, I.M.; FILATOVA, N.A.; DMITRIYEVA, M.A.; SLEPTSOVA, N.P.

Investigating the technology of manufacture and the properties of ceramic metal filters. Poroshmet. 3 no.3:52-61 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN UkrSSR.

DMITRIYEVA, M.G., inzhener.

Proposed standards for methods of testing welded connections. Standartizatsiia no.6:39-41 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Welding--Testing)

AUTHOR: Dmitriyeva, M.G., Engineer 28-58-3-25/39

TITLE: Weld Joints Made by Automatic and Semi-Automatic Welding (Shvy svarnykh soyedineniy, vypolnennyye avtomaticheskoy i poluavtomaticheskoy svarkoy)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, 22 Nr 3, pp 71-72 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article presents general information on the "GOST 8713-58" standard "Seams of welded Joints. Automatic and Semi-Automatic Welding Under Flux. Basic Types and Construction Elements" coming into effect on 1 Oct 1958. The new "GOST" introduces a new system of conventional designations by letters and figures which will be used along with the conventional graphic designations of seams. The first letter of the designation will indicate the welding method to be used. The project for the new "GOST" was worked out by the Institut im. akademika Ye. O. Patona (Institute imeni Academician Ye.O Paton)

ASSOCIATION: Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Committee of Standards, Measures, and Measuring Devices)

Card 1/1

1. Welded joints--Standards

AUTHOR: Dmitriyeva, M.G., Engineer. SOV/28-58-6-28/34

TITLE: Methods of Testing Steel for Intercrystalline Corrosion (Metody ispytaniya stali na mezhkristallitnuyu korroziyu)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 84-85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices has approved the State Standard GOST 6032-58 concerning the methods of testing the intercrystalline corrosion of steels. The method of taking samples, their quantity, etc. are also specified. The corrosion of the different steel types is tested by various methods. Method A uses blue vitriol and sulfuric acid in aqueous solution; method AM is the same, but with copper chips present; method B is the anode corrosion of surface parts and products made of chromium-nickel steel; method V is like A but with zinc dust present; it is used for steels

Card 1/2

Methods of Testing Steel for Intercrystalline Corrosion

containing copper and molybdenum; method G is a solution of 10% nitric acid and 2% sodium fluoride; method D is boiling 65-% nitric acid.

ASSOCIATION: Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices)

SOV/28-59-1-16/29

AUTHOR: Dmitriyeva, M. G., Engineer

TITLE: Protective and Protective-Ornamental Coatings. (Gal'vanicheskiye zashchitnyye i zashchitno-dekorativnyye pokrytiya)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 45 - 46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices approved the standards for technical conditions and methods of controlling the thickness of galvanic protective and protective-ornamental coatings (Gost 3002-58 and Gost 3003-58), effective on April 1, 1959. The new standards regulate the thickness of zinc, cadmium and nickel coatings on steel, of nickel and chromium coatings on copper, and its alloys. The coatings are classified in relation to the working conditions of the articles. There are 3 groups of coating for light, average and heavy conditions of work. The Gost 3002-58 guarantees the necessary quality of coating with minimum expenditure of non-ferrous metals. The Gost 3003-58 regulates six methods of control of thickness of coating: three chemical and three physical methods.

Card 1/2

Protective and Protective-Ornamental Coatings

ASSOCIATION: Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. (The Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices)

25(6) SOV/28-59-3-13/25

AUTHOR: Dmitriyeva, M.G., Engineer

TITLE: Methods of Measurement of the Hardness of Metals and Alloys (Metody izmereniya tverdosti metallov i splavov)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 40 - 42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article contains comments on the details of the three new State Standards for Brinell, Rockwell and diamond pyramid (Vickers) metal hardness-testing methods, "GOST 9012-59", "GOST 9013-59" and "GOST 2999-59", approved by the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices) in December 1958. The new standards have replaced the old "OST 10241-40", "OST 10242-40" and "GOST 2999-45". The International Standard Organization's recommendation in the part concerning the accuracy of measurements of the indentations in the Brinell test method are mentioned

Card 1/2

Methods of Measurement of the Hardness of Metals and Alloys

as being of great interest, but it was not possible to introduce them into the new "GOST" because of the absence of sufficiently accurate lenses in USSR laboratories. The new "GOST" therefore sets an accuracy corresponding to the error of the Soviet measurement microscopes (permissible maximum error of $\pm$ 0.01 mm per one smallest scale division, or $\pm$ 0.02 mm over the entire scale length. The new hardness designations are the same as accepted by ISO.

ASSOCIATION: Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices)

S/020/60/132/03/37/066
B011/B008

AUTHORS: Poroshin, K. T., Academician AS TadzhSSR, Khurgin, Yu. I., Dmitriyeva, M. G.

TITLE: Hydrolysis of the p-Nitro-phenyl Esters of Glycine, Glycylglycine, Diglycylglycine and Their Carbobenzoxy Derivatives

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 3, pp. 623-625

TEXT: The paper of the authors deals with the resistivity of the substances mentioned in the title against the basic hydrolysis in the aqueous medium. As is well known, the activation of the carboxyl group is one of the most important phases of the protein biosynthesis (and the peptide synthesis). This activation takes its course in the aqueous medium under much milder conditions. At the biosynthesis, the carboxyl group is activated by means of the decomposition of aminoazyl adenylates. The latter are related to the activated esters of the

Hydrolysis of the p-Nitro-phenyl Esters of Glycine, Glycylglycine, Diglycylglycine and Their Carbobenzoxy Derivatives

S/020/60/132/03/37/066
B011/B008

α-amino acids and similar with regard to their chemical properties. The reactions of these esters can therefore be used for the simulation of biosynthetic processes, under conditions which are similar to the physiological ones. Since the p-nitro-phenyl esters are only slightly soluble in water, the hydrolysis was studied in aqueous-alcoholic medium (50 volume %) at a constant concentration of the hydroxyl ions. This was obtained by means of buffer solutions (phosphate-buffer M/15, pH 7.20). Alcoholic solutions of the hydrobromides of the esters mentioned in the title, as well as of the carbobenzoxy-diglycine were mixed with the same volume of the buffer mentioned in such a way that the final concentration of the ester amounted to 10^{-4} Mol. The time slope of the hydrolysis was recorded spectrophotometrically. The rate constants of the hydrolysis of the activated esters (Table 1) were calculated from the data (Fig. 1) and used for the evaluation of the reactivity of the esters. The absorption spectrum of some esters in alcoholic solution was measured before mixing with the buffer, and the intactness of the ester was checked. Spectrophotometers of type

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Hydrolysis of the p-Nitro-phenyl Esters of Glycine, Glycylglycine, Diglycylglycine and Their Carbobenzoxy Derivatives

S/020/60/132/03/37/066
B011/B008

Cф-4 (SF-4) were used. The authors compare the values of the rate constants of the hydrolysis determined by them with those of other scientists. These two values are in good agreement. The data obtained by the authors also agree with the data from publications, according to which the resistivity of the (nonactivated) ester groups decreases often at the transition from carboxylic acids to the amino acids. As expected, the hydrobromide of the glycine-p-nitro-phenyl esters is most readily hydrolized of all substances investigated. In conclusion, the authors state that the influence of the amino group decreases with the elongation of the peptide chain, whereas the resistivity of the ester group increases and approaches that of the esters of the carboxylic acids. An inverted conformity prevails in the series of the N-carbobenzoxy derivatives: the stability of the p-nitro-phenyl esters decreases through the removal of the carbobenzoxy group. The hydrolysis is considerably accelerated at the transition from glycine to the peptides. The difference in the hydrolysis rates of the peptides is relatively small. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 13 non-Soviet references.

Card 3/4

Hydrolysis of the p-Nitro-phenyl Esters of Glycine, Glycylglycine, Diglycylglycine and Their Carbobenzoxy Derivatives

S/020/60/132/03/37/066
B011/B008

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 19, 1960

Card 4/4

POROSHIN, K.T.; KHURGIN, Yu.I.; DMITRIYEVA, M.G.; KOZARENKO, T.D.

Kinetics and mechanism of the polycondensation of amino acid esters and peptides. Report No.12: Polycondensation of ethyl glycylglycinate. Izv. AN SSSR.Otd. khim. nauk no.12:2215-2220 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Glycine) (Condensation products)

SHUSHERINA, N.P.; DMITRIYEVA, N.D.; LEVINA, R.Ya.

γ-Lactones and δ-lactams. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.6:1406-1408 D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Nesmeyanovym.
(Lactones) (Lactams)

KHURGIN, Yu.I.; DMITRIYEVA, M.G.

Relative reaction rates of peptide synthesis (aminolysis of n-nitrophenyl esters). Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.3:629-632 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom B.A.Kazanskim.
(Peptides)(Chemical reaction, Rate of)

KHURGIN, Yu.D.; DMITRIEVA, M.G.

Relative rates of peptide bond formation by the aminolysis of p-nitrophenyl esters. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.9:2235-2236 S '62.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

DMITRIYEVA, M.G.; KHURGIN, Yu.I.

Kinetics of the reaction of aminolysis of p-nitrophenyl esters of acylated α-amino acids in dioxane. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.7: 1174-1180 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

10(4)
AUTHOR: Dmitriyeva,M.I. SOV/155-58-2-24/47

TITLE: The Development of a Laminar Flow in a Fluid With Free Convection in a Flat Tube (Razvitiye laminarnogo techeniya zhidkosti so svobodnoy konvektsiyey v ploskoy trube)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Fiziko-matematicheskiye nauki, 1958, Nr 2, pp 110-113 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author considers the flow of a viscous incompressible fluid with a free convection in the initial zone of a vertical flat tube, the walls of which have different temperatures. The flow is assumed to be laminar with a vanishing dissipation. Under neglection of the horizontal velocity component and some further simplifying assumptions the author formulates a boundary value problem, the solution of which is obtained with the aid of Laplace transformations. Explicit solutions for the temperature and the pressure are given. For a lacking convection one obtains well-known solutions for the isothermic case.
There are 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet, and 2 American.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: February 14, 1958
Card 1/1

[illegible]	: USSR
[illegible]	: Plant Physiology. Respiration and Metabolism.
[illegible]	: Referat. Zhur., No. 5, 1959, No. 19951
[illegible]	: Boyarkin, A. N. ; Dmitriyeva, M. I.
[illegible]	: Not given
[illegible]	: The Separation of Amino Acids on Small Sized Paper Chromatograms.
[illegible]	: Fiziol. rasteniy, 1958, 5, No. 4, 386-390
[illegible]	: No abstract

[illegible]: 1/1

24(8)

AUTHOR: Dmitriyeva, M.I.

SOV/55-58-3-4/30

TITLE: Heat-Gravitation-Convection in a Conic Diffuser (Gravitatsionnaya teplovaya konvektsiya v konicheskom diffuzore)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 3, pp 47-52 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The fluid motion in the gravitational field caused by differences of the density of warm and cold particles is denoted as heat-gravitational-convection. The author considers the stationary axial-symmetrical flow which arises in a circular cone set up vertically on its apex, if there is a source (or negative source) in the apex, if a constant temperature is maintained in the upper part (at infinity), and if the walls are heated according to a prescribed law. For laminar flow with negligible dissipation the author obtains after elimination of the pressure two non-linear differential equations with fourth and second derivatives for the determination of the stream function and of the variation in temperature. The sought functions are set up as series in terms of negative powers of x so that for the determination of the series coefficients an infinite system of linear

Card 1/2

Heat-Gravitation-Convection in a Conic Diffuser SOV/55-58-3-4/30

ordinary differential equations of second and fourth order arises. Thus for the initial functions (stream function, temperature, velocity) the first approximation is calculated. A short discussion of the obtained solution is carried out. There are 1 figure, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra gidromekhaniki (Chair of Hydromechanics)

SUBMITTED: July 16, 1957

Card 2/2

HELIKOV, P. S.; DMITRIYEVA, M. I.; KIRILLOV, T. V.

"Physiological and biochemical characteristics of repponse reactions of the plant cell to the continuous action of high temperature."

UNESCO - International Symposium on the Role of Cell Reactions in Adaptations of Metazoa to Environmental Temperature.

Leningrad, USSR, 31 May - 5 June 1963

BOYARKIN, A.N.; DMITRIYEVA, M.I.

Biological test for gibberellins. Fiziol.rast. 6 no.6:741-747 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. K.A. Timiriazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
(Gibberellins) (Biological assay)

BELIKOV, P.S., doktor biolog. nauk, prof.; DMITRIYEVA, M.I., aspirantka

Changes in the carbohydrate and amino acid composition of the barley coleoptile at high temperatures. Izv. TSKHA no.6:49-60 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Barley) (Plants, Effect of temperature on)
(Plants—Chemical analysis)

BELIKOV, P.S., doktor biolog. nauk, prof.; DMITRIYEVA, M.I., aspirantka

Changes in phosphorus compounds and gas exchange in barley coleoptiles at high temperatures [with summary in English]. Izv. TSKHA no.3: 49-61 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Plants— Respiration)
(Plants, Effect of heat on)
(Phosphorus metabolism)

L 15260-66

ACC NR: AR5021790 SOURCE CODE: UR/0299/65/000/015/R039/R040

AUTHOR: Belyakov, P.S.; Dmitriyeva, M.I.; Kirillova, T.V. 30 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Physiological and biochemical characteristic of vegetable cell response reactions under the sustained influence of high temperatures

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Abs. 8R262

REF SOURCE: Sb. Kletka i temperatura sredy. M.-L., Nauka, 1964, 194-196

TOPIC TAGS: cell physiology, high temperature effect, biology

TRANSLATION: Barley sprouts or fragments of coleoptile were removed from their optimal temperatures (17-18°) to a medium with a 44° temperature. The physiological processes were studied from the starting moment of thermal effect to the moment of complete destruction of the cells. By using a comparatively simple viscous mass for changing the permeability of the protoplasm (P), it was established that both at the beginning and at the end of the thermal effect, P had a weak power for the retention of water-soluble matter, such as monosaccharides, amino acids and cells. A description is given of the "history of thermal disease." The double-phase and wave-like changes with time in P under the thermal effect were clarified. Under the effect of

Card 1/2 UDC: 577.3

L 15260-66

ACC NR: AR5021790

thermal excitation there occurred a staggering of phases which, in the opinion of the authors, were analogous to the excitation and the relative non-excitability of excitable formations in animal organisms. L. Danilova.

SUB CODE: 06

EC

Card 2/2

DMITRIYEVA, M.M.

USSR/Electronics - Gas Discharge and Gas-Discharge Instruments, H-7

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35171

Author: Solntsev, G. S., Dmitriyeva, M. M.

Institution: Moscow State University, USSR

Title: Two-Electrode High-Frequency Discharge at Pressures from 100 mm Mercury to Atmospheric

Original Periodical: Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiziki, 1955, 29, No 5, 651-657

Abstract: Data are given on an investigation of a 2-electrode high-frequency discharge (at frequencies from 35-36 mc) in air, N, and Ar at pressures from 100 mm mercury to atmospheric. The field intensity in the high-frequency discharge channels changes with pressure in such a way, that the energy obtained by an electron during its mean free path remains constant. The dependence of the gas temperature in the 2-electrode discharge channel in air on the pressure has the same nature as the dependence of the field intensity on the pressure. As the pressure increases to atmospheric, the field intensity in the

Card 1/2

USSR/Electronics - Gas Discharge and Gas-Discharge Instruments, H-7

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35171

Abstract: h-f discharge channel increases over a range from 75 to 220 effective v/cm for air and 90 to 200 effective v/cm for N. For Ar, at a pressure of 100-500 mm mercury, the field intensity in the discharge channel amounts to 25-60 effective v/cm, and in the pressure range of 400-760 mm mercury (stringing discharge) it has a magnitude of 20-30 effective v/cm. The stringing of the discharge channel in Ar occurs at a pressure above 300 mm mercury, and with this the current intensity increases by several times and the field intensity drops sharply. The increase in the field intensity with pressure is attributed to the reduction in the length of the mean free path of the electron, to the loss of electrons because of formation of negative ions, and to the increased energy losses during the disassociation, chemical reaction, and processes of excitation of the oscillating and rotating levels of the molecules.

Card 2/2

BRON, Yakov Abramovich. Prinimal uchastiye MARKUS, G.A.; DMITRIYEVA, M.M., retsenzent; LEYTES, V.A., otv. red.; BELINA, R.A., red. izd-va; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhn. red.

[Processing of coal tar] Pererabotka kamennougol'noi smoly. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 271 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Coal-tar products)

SVESHNIKOVA, Ye.V.; KNYAZEVA, D.N.; DMITRIYEVA, M.T.

Metamict thorites from nepheline syenite rocks in the Yenisey Range. Trudy Min. muz. no.13:239-246 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

DMITRIYEVA, M. V.

High-quality crops of gardens in Irkutsk Province, Irkutsk, Oblgiz, 1951.

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5539 Dmitriyeva, M. V. Opyt raboty novatora Gal'vanicheskogo tsekha V. N. Panikova, L., 1954 6 s. s. ill 21 sm(Vsesoyuz. O-VO po rasprostraneniyu polit. i nauch. znaniy. Leningr. Dom. nauch-tekhn. Propagandy. Listok novatora. No 26 (265) 3.800 ekz. 15k.-avt. Ukazan V Kontse teksta.- (54-15075zh) 621.793 st yedinyye normy uremeni na elektrogazosvarochnyye raboty po remontu i stroitel'stvu rechnykh sudov.-sm. 5813.

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' , Vol. 1, 1955

DMITRIYEVA, N., starshiy inzh.; VINITSKIY, N.

Method of linear programming and planning of fleet operations. Mor. flot 21 no.8:7-10 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota (for Dmitriyeva). 2. Glavnyy dispetcher Kaspiyskogo parokhodstva (for Vinitskiy).
(Linear programming) (Shipping)

DMITRIYEVA, N.A.

"The Sequelae of Hypothermia Following Various Methods of Cooling and Restoration (Experimental Investigation) p. 22, Military Medicine 1956

Lecture delivered at a conference of Soviet military physicians at the Military Medical Academy im. S.M. Kirov, Leningrad, 29-October - 2 Nov 56

DMITRIYEVA, N. A.

Physical Chemistry

Dissertation--"Investigation by Optical Methods of the Rate of Propagation and Absorption of Ultrasonic Waves in Mixtures of Normal Organic Liguids." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst, 11 Mar 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 1 Mar 1954)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954

DMITRIYEVA, N.A.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physicochemical Analysis. Phase Transitions, B-8

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61035

Author: Dmitriyeva, N. A.

Institution: None

Title: Investigation of the Dependence of Absorption of Ultrasonic Waves on Temperature and Concentration in Mixtures of Normal Organic Liquids

Original Periodical: Sb: Primeneniye ul'traakustiki k issled. veshchestva, No 2, Moscow, Izd. [redacted], 1955, 117-134

Abstract: By the optical method using a photoelectric cell and a resonance amplifier of photoelectric current were measured the coefficients of absorption of ultrasound (US) in C_7H_8-CCl_4 mixtures of different concentration within the temperature interval from -35° to +75° and frequencies ν 6-18 megahertz. In the [redacted] quency region α/ν^2 = const. Absorption of US increases with

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